NEGLIGE GOWN OF TAFFETA, PLAIN SILK AND VELVET.

THE NATION'S FLAG.

BETSY ROSS AND THE SUCCESS OF HER WONDERFUL NEEDLEWORK.

THE STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF "OLD GLORY" AND THE IMPORTANT PART THAT A WOMAN TOOK IN IT-A PAINTING OF BETSY

ON EXHIBITION TO-DAY. There is nothing more surprising in this world than the things that people do not know, and among these causes of astonishment in this is the i-norance that prevails concerning the origin of the flag. It will float to-day over



THE ARCH-ST. HOUSE.

and will be used as a decoration at many Washington's Birthday functions, and yet few know, or will even wender, how it came to take its present form, and least of all will they suspect that a woman had anything to do with it. It is therefor gratifying to know that Charles H. Weisgerber painting, "The Birth of Our Nation's Flag," has been secured for the opening of the 9th Regimen Armory, which occurs to-day, and that some in formation on this subject is likely to be diffused in Greater New-York at least.

This picture, which is herewith reproduced, is not an artist's ideal, but a representation of an actual historical event. The interior of the room

actual historical event. The interior of the room and the furniture are shown exactly as they were at the time, and the figure of the woman, Betsy Ross, was painted from a composite portrait of her daughters, no authentic portrait of herself tring known to exist.

In 1777, the yea, in which a committee was authorized by Congress "to design a flag for the Nation," Betsy Ross had the reputation of being the most skilful needlewoman in the country. Moreover, she had made many of the fine ruffled

I lais it was enacted that the thirteen stripes ould be again used, and a new star should be ided for each new State. Since then the only range has been a slight modification in the shape

change has been a slight modification in the shape of the block in the corner.

Copies of Mr. Weisgerber's picture have been placed in hearly all the schools of Philadelphia, and the Betsy Ross American Flag House Fund Society has appealed to the Board of Education of this city to place the picture in the schools here. This society was organized last June for the purpose of starting a fund for the purchase and preservation of the Ross house in Archest, and for the care of Mrs. Ross's grave. It has not up to the present time met with much success. Now Mr. Weisgerber offers 25 per cent of the profits on all copies of his picture sold for public schools. Hence the appeal to the New-York Board of Education. The copies sell, with a frame, at \$3 aptece. The original is valued at \$1,000, and was exhibited at the World's Fair.

The Ross house is more than two hundred years.

at the World's Fair.

The Ross house is more than two hundred years old, and was one of the first built in Philadelphia. A part of the bricks composing it came over in the ship Welcome, and there is a tradition that some of them were laid by William Penn.

EFFECTS IN LIGHTING.

DECORATION CLAIMS THE AT-TENTION OF ARTISTS.

The correctly lighted apartment of to-day is not a ment of subdued tones, with a studied artistic efdecorated shades and globes. There is practically no limit to the range of such effects. The color heme in lighting forms an important part in house decoration.

Centre lights are less fashionable than side brackets, and half-darkened recesses may be made ex-

Cluster lights are very beautiful, though none but an artist should attempt to group them. A new idea in shapes is the reproduction of some flower—an orchid, for instance-in color as like the original as an be attained.

A bunch of half a dozen American Beauty roses makes a charmingly effective cluster light, and defily embossed bunches of Parma violets almost lend a fragrance to the air.

Quaint, vase-shaped globes are popular, and the new designs are all quite small, almost in miniature as compared with the usual size. They come in subdued colors, with hand decorations or some wonderfully etched design.
There are deep pink globes with Cupids peeping

at you through vines and morning-glory blossoms; some have the softest blue of the sky, with swallows flitting here and there; and the most exquisite designs in trailing and bunched flowers are shown. ther shows on a white satin background, grace-ully trailing columbine and wood violets. Rural and marine studies are seen, but these

al and marine studies are seen, but these not proven popular, painting of globes has become a distinctive not several well-known artists both here and id devote their entire time to it. Yellow sheds oftest glow, and bids fair to be the prevailing of the season, purely decorative purposes in halls and ball-s the inverted cone-shaped globes are most ef-e, in colors of amber, opal and citron. These



GENERAL WASHINGTON, HON, GEORGE ROSS. ROBERT MORRIS.

BETSY ROSS. Copyrighted by C. H. Wiesgerber

BIRTH OF OUR NATION'S FLAG.

shirts worn by one of the members of the committee, General George Washington, and he was in a position to judge personally of her ability. Acordingly she was visited by the committee in her little house, which is still standing at No. 239 her little house, which is still standing at No. 239 her little house, which is still standing at No. 239 her little house, which is still standing at No. 239 her little house, which is still standing at No. 239 her little house, which is still standing at No. 239 her little house, but he barners previously used by the thirteen colonies were merely modifications of the British flag. The design was the one now in use, except that there were only infrient stars and they had six points. That they do not still have six points is entirely owing to the quick perception of Berty Ross. Six-pointed stars are used in British heraidry, and therefore had the same objection, though in a somewhat less degree, as that urged against the cross of St. George. Mrs. Ross noticed this and suggested five-pointed stars. The committee accepted her suggestion, and the flag thus made was adopted by Congress on the lith of June. 177.

Mrs. Ross was next commissioned to make the flags for the fleet in Delaware, and this contract was held for a time by her daughter, but it was feasly relinquished by the latter in deference to

Mrs. Ross was next commissioned to make the flags for the fleet in Delaware, and this contract was held for a time by her daughter, but it was finally relinquished by the latter in deference to the prejudice of the Society of Friends, to which the family belonged, though she still continued to make flags for peaceful purposes.

In 1722, after the admission to the Union of Kentucky and Vermont, two stripes and two stars were added to the Betsy Ross flag, and it was this

removed our Warerooms from 110 Fifth Avenue to 33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Streets, and we cordially invite inspection of our fine display of Fischer Planos in all the latest styles, in new and artistic designs, and in shades of wood of every variety. Terms Cash or Easy Payments.

33 UNION SQUARE, WEST, Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

TROUBLE IN THE AIR.

MRS. FLORA ADAMS DARLING WRITES A

FINAL LETTER TO MRS. WALWORTH. THE D. A. R. CONTROVERSY STILL HANGS LIKE A

SHADOW OVER THE HEADS OF THE MEM-BERS-THE NATIONAL CONGRESS MEETS TO DAY.

Mrs. Flora Adams Darling sends to The Tribune a copy of a letter (she says it is the last she will ever write on the subject) which she has addressed to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the Hon. Vice-President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is a reply to a letter which appeared in The Tribune of December 6, 1896, and

which is reprinted below: THE LETTER FROM MRS. WALWORTH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If you wish to know or to state the true origin of the Daughters of the American Revolution (the Daughters of the Revolution were a dissatisfied chapter in that organization and seceded from it), I can show you the original constitution prepared by the three founders of the National society in July, 1890, three months before Mrs. Flora Adams Darling claims to have started the society. I also have the published statements, made at different times, as occasion called for them, of these three founders, who are Miss Mary Desha, lineal descendant of Revolutionary soldiers and of Governor Desha of Kentucky; Miss Eugenia Washingon, lineal descendant of Colonel Samuel Washington, who served through the Revolutionary War and was the oldest own brother of General George Washington; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, lineal descendant of Colonel John Hardin, who distinguished himself as an officer in Morgan's Rifle lorps at the battle of Saratoga.

In August, 1800, these three founders obtained the consent of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison to become president of the National society, and they appointed the following women as a Board of Managers: Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Brown, Miss Breckinridge, Mrs. Wolfe, Miss Grigsby and Mrs. Darling, who accepted the position. Three hundred blanks demanding lineal descent from Revolutionary ancestors, were immediately printed, and many of them distributed by the three founders, who thereby secured the members who attended the first public meeting, held on October 11, 1890.

This first organization took place in Washington City, in my parlor, on August 9, 1896, when the constitution and eligibility blanks were prepared, and the following officers were appointed, all with the understanding-which has been carried out to the letter-that this was a National society, with perpetual headquarters in that city, because it was the National capital.

Presidert, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Hard:n Walworth. Registrar, Miss Eugen'a Washington.

hairman of the Board of Managers, Miss Mary Desha. These officers were confirmed at the meeting of

October, 1800, and others were added. In the summer of 1891 the Darling Chapter of New-York City secoded, and made Mrs. Darling. who was then outside of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, their Founder-A VERY IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN HOUSE General, whereby she gets that title, and the badge that you publish with her remarks belongs to the Daughters of the Revolution.

> The insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a copy of which is inclosed, you will observe, is quite different. Mrs. Darling was, howfor several months, beginning with October 11, 1890, Vice-President-General of organization.

New-York City, Feb. 11, 1897.

The National Corgress of the Daughters of the

ful alkall, are excellent for white clothes because

they purify and bleach them, but they are unfit for use in washing cambrics or any colored clothes,

white soap and dried as rapidly as possible. Dry

them in a dark, warm drying-room, and do not ex-

All these fluids act as bleaches, and while they ma-

proper use does no more harm than bleaching

clothes on the grass, they will utterly destroy the

There are many washing mixtures for sale, most

harm it is because they are carclessly used. If the

laundry water is hard it is positively necessary to

A FINE WASHING FLUID.

A washing fluid which has the advantage of he-ing perfectly has dess is made as follows: Stir a tablespoonful of turpeatine and three tablespoon-fuls of ammonia in three gallons of boiling water.

olor of delicate cambrics.

The first continental congress of the society was held in 1892, not in 1891, in Washington, and marks the great National event of the organization. Outof its membership there is little realization of the dignity and importance of this annual meeting The practice of a new ideal is ever a subject of ridicule, but the second step of the pioneer in higher paths is one of influence and power. Daughters of the American Revolution are on that advanced plane, they reach out loving hands to the responsible members of the society which drew away from them, and hope soon to have them in full fellowship.

The Daughters of the American Revolution began and have carried forward, conscientiously and with self-sacrifice, one of the leading historical and patriotic works of this century; their difficulties or their mistakes are of no consequence to the public, although valuable to themselves as experience for future use. The result of their effort is worth much to the public, and will be eventually recog-

nized. If the press gives space to this subject, v call upon the officers at Washington, or upon "daughters" who are doing quietly earnest work for the highest aims of this powerful National society, to inform the public of its historical, patriotic and educational labor rather than the perplexities which have been encountered and overcome in prosecuting such aims? Does the public know that genuine American families descended from the founders of this Government are being recorded (autographically by a member of each family and with official proof) in leather-bound volumes, preserved in fireproof apartments Washington? Is the value of any royal or other descent greater than that from a private soldier who shared in the establishment of "Indepentence"? Let Americans know each other and themselves; "in union there is strength" for the continuance of the principles and law of the founders of the Government.
ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,

Hon. Vice-President General National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, New-York, Dec. 4, 1896.

MRS. DARLING'S REPLY.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, First Secretary-General D. A. R.

My dear Mrs. Walworth: My attention is called officially to your setter published in The Tribune in December, 186, and I am requested to settle the natter so far as I am involved beyond contention. First-I was originator, founder and organizer of the National Society of the Daughters of the Ameri can Revolution. It was instituted by me on April 19, 1899, and organized on October 12 (the 11th being Sunday) at the Strathmore Arms, Washington, where I was a guest for that purpose. Here are the facts-you know them well, so do I and all others who were interested in the movement at that date. If you were misled into a false position, the matter is between Miss Washington and yourself.

I was residing at Culpeper, Va., when I insti-tuted the order. On April 10, 1890, I returned to Washington to interest others. On April 30 I invited Miss Washington to act with me as vice-president. Our members were as follows: Mrs. Darling No. 1; Miss Washington, No. 2; Miss Page Robinsen, of Virginia, No. 3. At that date I had twelve members on the rolls, among them Mrs. Trueheart Buck, of Culpeper, with two of her friends at Cul

I told Miss Washington to select twelve of her relatives and friends whom she could verify as eligible, as I had already done, for charter members,

Add half a pound of dissolved scap. Put the clothes in this water, and after rubbing them a little let them boil: lift them into a tub and pour the boiling mixture over them. Let them remain closely covered for three hours, then rinse them thoroughly and bang them out to dry.

to me at Culpeper during July, 1890, and it was published before we organized.

Before July, 1890, Miss Washington wrote me: "Mrs. Walworth and Miss Desha'are so interested founding the Wimodausis that they cannot do any thing with Daughters until after October 9. Nothing can be accomplished until you are here." I replied that February 22 would be a good date for our general organization, but that I would be in Washington early in October to organize a local chapter. In the mean time I asked her to secure twelve "destrabilities," and explain the objects and requirements, but in no way confound us with the Wimodausis. Subsequently she wrote: "Miss Desha will write an article for "The Post." She did so. A marked copy was sent me, which gave proof of he ability "to aid the cause."

Again Miss Washington wrote me: "The meeting at Mrs. Brown's was a failure. Old Hannah Arnett's spiri in Mrs. Wolff destroyed the effect. We are to meet at Mrs. Walworth's room on July 25 to read the constitution and get a better understanding of the requirements." The day following the meeting she wrote me: "Only three were present. She sent me, however, a list of some sixteen names of lades of Revolutionary ancestry who had united with the Wimodausis. I have the list. She urged with the Wimodausis, and were not polite enough to reply."

I continued my work during the summer at Culpeper. I wrote Miss Washington to order 500 application blanks. She did so. They were delivered to me on October 4 and I paid for them, They were the first issued as used by any Daughter. My own application was made on a blank of the Order of Sons.

As soon as I reached Washington I invited Mrs. Harrison to accept the presidency. She did so, and were not the continued my work during the summer at Culpeper. I wrote Miss Washington I findted Mrs. Harrison to accept the presidency she did so. A soon as I reached Washington I findted Mrs. Harrison to accept the presidency. She did so, and the continued my work during the summer as the coloring was especially "chi to me on October 4 and 1 paid for them. They were the first issued as used by any Daughter. My own application was made on a blank of the Order of Sons.

As soon as I reached Washington I invited Mrs. Harrison to accept the presidency. Sie did so, and held my commission, as every officer of the society did. for the dirst year—Miss Washington, Miss Desha and yourself inclined. I have the original constitution signed by all who were present at the Strathmore Arms—Miss Washington was present, Miss Desha and yourself. I also have letters of acceptance from executive officers and the Advisory Board, all selected and appointed by me before October 12. Nearly all were present, and each one approved. Very soon afterward some one objected to Mrs. Jefferson Davis as an honorary officer, and as a consequence I withdrew the names of the two ladies I most desired—Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Grant. I did this for the sake of peace.

On the day we organized I was elected vice-president-general, in charge of organization. I was acknowledged founder by resolution, and was made honorary life member in recognition of the fact. My work was accepted by all, and commissions were sought with fervor and gratiande, Mrs. Harrison insisted that my name should precede hers, and a characteristic letter was sent me by Miss Desha, appreciating and approving the suggestion. And you cannot have forgotten your visit to me at General Wright's, when we exchanged views. I admitted that I was on an unknown sea, without guide or compass, and said that, while we were without precedent, there was strong principle to aid success, for the foundation was strong, and would make the structure secure after the sand was washed away.

With the great difference of opinion we had to encounter, all went well until Miss Washington called at my rooms, where she met Mrs. Pickett, widow of General George Pickett, to whom I had just given an application blank. I was wholy miaware of the bitter hatred between "the two Virginians." I know it now, for that night the climax was worn a bolero of cherry-red satin, turned back with large pointed revers of pale mauve brocade, and puffed sleeves of the same material as the jacket, coming only to the elbow. The short skirt was of white silk, with cherry satin stripes, and over this, from the waist, were six ends of mauve satin ribbon about two inches wide, each end caught down to the hem of the frock by a rosette of the ribbon. Red stockings and black patent-leather pumps completed the costume, the child carrying in her hand the wooden top of a large gaudy poster, which was slung by a cord over the right shoulder.

A hariequin costume is no novelty, but for a well-made boy it is always effective and graceful, and in this instance was particularly well treated. The tight-fitting, long-sleeved body and skin-tight trousers were both made up of patchwork squares, two or three inches in diameter, of blue, green, yellow,



one hard to explain and still more hard to understand.

A certified copy of the founding of the society, under my personal management from April 19, 1890, to June 18, 1891, when I resigned the position of vice-president-general, in charge of the organization, to Mrs. Harrison is extant. The work I accomplished during this period and the expense incurred is verified. I received and certified the claims of 549 members, every one lineal. I appointed 131 officers discluding the two honorary officers from the different States of our Union, from Maine to California), and expended Sil 19 to accomplish the desired end. My accounts were audited by General Shields and Colonel McDonald, of the Advisory Board, and the amount was accepted by the society as a gift from the founder. I had the seal designed which is used by the National Society of the D. A. R., and it was made with the motto I selected, "Home and Country." If any other person can produce a better claim than this as founder I will be pleased to meet the claimant. Yours truly,

FLORA ADAMS DARLING,
Founder-General D. A. R. D. R. and United States Daugters of the Society of the War of 1812. white and red, the size of the patches diminishing toward the wrist and the knees. The body, which has no opening in front, fastened under the arm, shirt filled the short space between this and the trousers. A yellow satin ribbon, reaching from the walst to the knee on the outside seam, ended in two loops, and the legs were covered with black silk stockings and black pumps. Frills at the wrists and a large ruff at the neck finished the Napoleonic hat were worn. Among the comic costumes, an especially amusing

one was that of a shaved black poodle, worn by a American Revolution begins this morning in Washington, and other trouble, besides the above, is in black silk tights. A short body, with small caps in black silk tights. A short body, with small caps brewing. There is a strong opposition to the pro-posed revision of the constitution of the National half of the child, leaving the waist and arms of the National | half of the child, leaving the waist and arms of the Society. Mrs. Donald McLean is chairman of a silk tights showing. committee that has been preparing this revised other strip of the fur, with a poodle's tail affixed at at this congress.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth makes several objections to the proposed new constitution and asks the Daughters to consider well before adopting the so-called "improvements." She says in a recent The head was covered with a cap of the astrachan, with hanging ears, a scarlet bow tying up a tuft on the top. The child carried himself with the chest well forward and the body bent back, with his black gloved nands hanging like paws, the whole effect being a ludicrous imitation of a poodle on its

so-called "improvements." She says in a recent article:

"The changes in our organic law are sweeping. The National officers are reduced from thirty-one to twelve, and a few of them are given despotic power in an independent executive committee. The Board of Management is practically abolished. The head of the organizing department, the vice-president-general of organization, is discarded. The chapters are deprived of their immediate communication with the Board of Management, A species of absolutism is granted to State Regents in the power to appoint a corps of State officers at will; if adopted it is disorganizing to the National society and is dangerous, since no uniformity, method or restriction is imposed. "The Continental Congress is wrested from its home at the capital of the Nation. Let us, of all things, preserve our permanent and patriotic home in Washington. hind legs.

Another fantastic little frock was that of a witch, Another fantastic little frock was that of a witch. Not the conventional old hag, but a sparkling and lively and pretty brunette, with wavy, flying hair. The hat was of the sugar-loaf, conical shape, which the witches seemed to preter, made of red velvet. Around the point of this curled a glistening snake. The dress consisted of a square-necked, long-waisted, pointed body of red satin, cut in a V in frent, and laced across over a front of white mous-sellow de soile. There were no sleeves to speak of, the arms being covered to the elbow with long, black slik mits. Very full paniers of flowered slik were gathered on the hips, with a short petricoat of the same, over which were hung long points of red satin. Black slik stockings and patent-leather Louis XV shoes, with large buckles, finished the dress, the oddity of which consisted of a little black fur kitten perched on the left shoulder and several my mice apparently running over the corsage. A regular witch's broom, made out of twigs, was held in the hand. ings, preserve our permanent and patriotic mone-ings, preserve our permanent and patriotic mone Washington "To my view, a few well-placed amendments to ac old constitution would be a safe and wise ourse. Legal experience establishes a fact that it a usually safer to change and enforce existing aws than to make new ones."

THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

The Athene Club held its literary meeting Saturday afternoon in the church parlor at Ninety-first-st. SOAPS AND FLUIDS FOR WASHING CLOTHES and West End-ave. The eighth paper in the series Strong brown laundry soaps, which contain poweron "German Composers" was devoted to Carl Maria von Weber, and was read by Miss Kydd. A critical paper on "Don Carlos," as an analytical study, was paper on "Don Carlos," as an analytical study, was read by Miss Brown, and Mrs. M. J. Elgas thought-rully considered "Schiller, the Idol, and Goethe, the Pride of the German Nation," in which she contrasted their style of writing. Schiller, she said, idealtzes his characters and Goethe represents their infirmities. Mrs. Character Sulley Presby, the well-known elocutionist, contributed largely to the excellence of the afternoon by reading two acts from "Don Carlos," Among the ladies present were Mrs. M. J. Elgas, Mrs. Charles Devoe, Mrs. James Waterlow, Mrs. J. Wallace, Mrs. John Woods and Miss M. Hamill, Colored clothes should be washed with some pure pose them while they are wet to the light any more than is absolutely necessary. The most delicate colors treated this way will not fade.

We must discriminate at once against any washing fluid being used in washing colored clothes. Burglars, "as a class," are probably very commo: terially assist in purifying white clothes, and their and wicked men, but two of them-proved that they were at least men of taste by breaking in the plate were it least men of taste of oreasing in the plate-glass window of Kenney's fur store, No 24 East Twenty-third-st. a night or two ago, and stealing \$600 worth of furs. The window was broken in at the west end, and only such garments as were within reach were taken. Until the store was opened the next morning nothing was known of the theft, the police having failed to notice it. of which will give good results if used for white clothes according to directions. Where they do

> The Business Woman's Republican Club will give a geographical and historical reception instead of its usual weekly meeting this evening in its rooms in the Hamilton Bank Building, Nos. 215 and 217 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.

harm it is because they are carelessly used. If the laundry water is hard it is positively necessary to have something to soften it.

One of the safest chemicals is ammonia. Two tablespaonfuls of ammonia will be sufficient to soften four gallous of water. A small amount of washing soda, dissolved first in boiling water and stirred through a tub of cold water, will necomplish the same result, but when soda is used in large quantities it will rot the strongest fabric. Borax, though somewhat more expensive, is a safer article. It seems to have the power of starting the dirt. It is used extensively in Holland and helgium, and the botch laundresses are among the most famous in the world.

Half a pound of borax is sufficient to soften ten gallons of warm water. It not only saves labor, but it saves soap. Dissolve the borax in the water. If the water is soft, use only half the quantity of borax given. Shake out the soiled clothes loosely, rub soap on any especially soiled spots, and immerse them in the borax and water. After stirring them thoroughly, let them lie over night. In the morning lift the pieces out one by one and rub them on the board. Throw them into a boller of cold water in which a half-pound of dissolved soap has been stirred. Let the clothes boil up once in the boiler, then lift them out and rinse them in cold water. Add a teaspoonful of borax to every gallon of water used in the rinsing.

Half a cup of benzine mixed in the water in which clothes are soaked over night is also said to have the power of loosening the dirt. The unpleasant odor disappears after the clothes are washed and dried. Paraffine is a preparation used in England. About an onnee of paraffine wax is dissolved in hot water and added, with half a pound of soap, to every three gallons of the water in which the clothes are boiled.

A FIXE WASHING FLUID. A novel and interesting loan exhibition will open to-day in the old John T. Martin mansion, in Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. It will be for the benefit of the Home for the Aged, at Classon-ave, and Fark Place, under the direction of residents of the Heights. The walls of the gallery of the mansion are covered with paintings loaned by prominent people. The opening will be in keeping with the holiday, and a ten will be held. The exhibition will conclude with a dance.

The Epworth League of the Epworth Church, Bushwick and DeKaib aves., Brooklyn, will give a Japanese tea entertainment this evening. Each lady will be presented with a souvenir.

The Ladies' Aid Society connected with the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Powers-st., Brooklyn, will hold an apron and necktie social to-night. A musical programme has been prepared. The admission is free.

The Ladies' Dorças Society of the Lenox Avenue inion Church (Disciples) will give a Martha Washington dinner to-day in the church parlors, One undred-and-nineteenth-st., near Lenox-ave.

"Our Country" will be the topic discussed at the Brooklyn Congregational Club to-day.

Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh will lecture to-day in the Alumnae Library, Normal College.

Mrs. Berrimann will lecture on "Kean, Booth and

Macready" to-day at 11 o'clock in the Parish House The annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution opens

to-day in Washington, and will continue for five

Some of the handsomest dogs that will be seen at the Dog Show to-day are owned by women.

The Smith College Alumnae will give a luncheon t the Windsor Hotel Saturday, March 6.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday at Grammar School No. 73 was held Friday morning in the large assembly hall. The exercises were opened by the reading of the Scriptures, followed opened by the reading of the Scriptures, followed by a hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," Class A recited, and sang a song of "Our Country's Plag." The entire school saluted the large flag which was waving in the front of the room. "Hail Columbia" was then sung. Class A recited "Washington's Early Life" and Class H "Washington's Character." "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the school, and at the chorus every scholar waved a small flag. Class H recited "Lincohi" Life," and Class C the "History of Lowell's Early Life." Laura L. Rice recited "George Washington."

TRIBUNE.

NOVELTIES IN NEEDLEWORK FOR ALICE

"Sachets of all kinds of needlework are invariably useful, either to be used for gloves, veils or handkerchiefs. A charming one of the latter kind was seen the other day; it was made of rich white corded silk. The sachet itself was in the usual shape of a folded or padded book, edged with a frill, the design being a very delicate one of forgetme-nots. This sounds rather ordinary, I know," says Vesta, in "The Gentlewoman," whole, was charming, it being worked well, though simply and in good taste, a nice run of colors being used. The embroidery must have been very quickly done, and at the same time was most effective The long, thin leaves and stalks were finely shaded in green filoselle, and the tiny flowers were rapidly made by working French knots of pale blue floss silk, with one of gold-colored floss in the centre to form the little eye, and very delicate and pretty they looked. This embroidered piece of silk was well padded and lined with soft white china silk, good scent powder being placed between the lin-ings. The whole was very neatly made up and finished off with an edging or frill of the white corded silk, cut on the cross and hemmed invisibly. This in its turn was decorated with sprays of forget-me-nots, which were painted instead of worked, so giving the worker an opportunity of displaying her talents in more ways than one. Those who annot paint might work the flowers only on the frill. These look very well when placed evenly at regular intervals, thus giving the appearance of & piece of brocade. This sachet was a dainty little piece of work and would form a suitable present to be given to a bride, when, of course, the other sachets should be made to match.

'Another way of treating this work, which might he preferred by many, is as follows: Before be-glinning the embroidery, first diaper the corded silk with gold or silver thread. This is done by couch ing rows of the gold thread at even distances apart and then crossing them, so as to form a diamond pattern like latticework. In this case very fine Japanese should be used; or another plan would be to untwist the gold paper from the thread and lay It quite flat on the silk, then just couch or sew it down where the diamond patterns meet. After this is done the embroidery can be proceeded with as above, giving a very pretty effect when completed, quite as if the flowers are twining and clinging to The usual short mask and a black a latticework of gold; though perhaps in this case small roses would be more suitable flowers to use

small roses would be more suitable flowers to use than forget-me-nots.

"Rather a pretty idea for a wall-pocket or small tidy is that of a cluster of bulrush and leaves, of course, in order to render this idea a success, careful work and great precision are necessarily exercised. The statks are made with thick vire, well covered with green satin ribbon carefully twisted round and round, then securely fastened off, in order to prevent all chance of unwinding. At the top of one stalk a bulrush is made by padding well to the correct shape with several thicknesses of flannel and then covered with dark-brown silk velvet. When this is done

little "tidy" or pocket, in which to put bees and ends.

"Pretty little pincushions and penwipers are made of fruit. These need deft fingers and artistic faste, both with the coloring and making up. An apple leaf cut out in green cloth and veined with silk of the same color looks very natural, while several thicknesses of cloth are sewn on under the leaf, of the same shape, thus forming a penwiner, and on the leaf by way of decoration is placed an apple, beautifully made of apricot-colored velvet, sewn together in four quarters, and then painted carefully to give the rosy check. This may be used as a pincushion, if preferred, by sticking pins down the quarters or scams of the apple.

sticking pins down the quarters or seams of the apple.

"Another design is that of an apricot and leaves, This is mounted, so as to resemble a branch, on wire stalks covered with green ribbon, one forming a loop to hang the whole up by. The fruit is made of velvet and painted a little to give the right color. The leaves may be stuck with pins all round the edge.

"Indeed, there are so many pretty little devices that one finds it difficult to say which is really the best; but with these few ideas to start with one can easily enlarge on them, and in the end secure a satisfactory result."

A HUMAN DOCUMENT PARTY.

In a line with "Portraits of Celebrities at Different Times in Their Lives" of "The Strand Magazine." or the "Human Documents" of another periodical, is the entertainment in which photographs of the guests in infancy and early childhood are on exhibition. For a recent photograph party, given by two artistic girls, each guest was asked to send, several days in advance, at least one youthful photograph; several would be preferred. On arrival they found the walls decorated, not only with photographs of childhood, but with caricatures representing the tastes and occupations of later years. The caricatures were not placed in connection with the earlier pictures, lest they assist in revealing identity. Beneath a figure with cynical face and outstretched fingers pointing from one set of pictures to the other, were the words, "Look here, upon this picture and on this." Each picture was numbered and surrounded by

humorous verses or terse sentences. An art catalogue with corresponding numbers contained humorous descriptions. The guests were invited to study the pictures and the visages of one another, and then to place opposite each number on their

and then to place opposite each number on their slips of paper the name of the original of a picture. In most cases it was difficult to trace a likeness. A few faces only had preserved the cast of early years so as to furnish a clew.

When refreshments were served, impromptu speeches were called for in keeping with the occusion. Then the correct names and numbers were read, the papers were checked and prizes were read, the papers were checked and prizes were given to those who had the largest number of names properly entered. One prize, a heart-shaped bombonniere, was accompanied by a paper entitled "Heart to heart talks," which was illustrated by the artists. The guests were presented with their caricatures, which were all executed in such a good-natured spirit that no one was offended.

The success of such an entertainment depends, of course, on the tact and skill with which it is arranged.

PERFECT CONSUMPTION OF GAS.

From Science.

musical programme has been prepared. The admission is free.

"Meats, Fish and Fowl" will be the subject of Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders's lecture this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Art Bullding, No. 174 Montaguest. Brooklyn.

The Cherry Tree Home, a refuge for child waifs and stray children, will be opened at Fordham to-day.

"Temperance Reform from a New Point of View" will be considered to-day at the League for Political Education, No. 23 West Forty-fourth-st., at 11 o'clock.

In the school hall of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel a drawing for prizes will take place this evening. The object is to raise money to pay the interest on a mortgage.

From Science.

The question as to whether illuminating gas or fuel gas is considerable consumed in an ordinery fuel gas is considerable interest, not only from an economic but also from a hygienic standpoint, since even smail quantities of carbonic axide are dangerous to health. Investigations have shown that in iree-burning flames, as well as in the Welsbach burner, practically no unconsumed gas is given off, but doubt has been thrown by the experiments of Vivian B. Lewes on flames which implinge on coal surfaces, as in gas stoves for cooking and under water baths in the laboratory.

This point has been carefully studied at the Technische Hochschule at Karlsruhe by F. Haber and A. Weber, and their results show that with a sufficient supply of zir, even under cold surfaces, the gas is completely burner possesses a considerable interest, not only from an economic but also from a hygienic standpoint, since even smail quantities of carbonic axide are dangerous to health. Investigations have shown that in iree-burning flames, as well as in the Welsbach burner, practically no unconsumed in an ordinery fuel carbonic only from an economic but also from a hygienic standpoint, since even smail quantities of carbonic axide are dangerous to health. Investigations have shown that in iree-burning flames, as well as in the Welsbach burner, practically no unconsumed that in iree-bur